

HEAVY RAINS STILL
FALLING IN TEXAS

Trinity River Is Out of Its Banks and Rising at Dallas.

TRAFFIC BEGINNING TO MOVE.

Washout Causes Wreck on the International and Great Northern in Which the Fireman Is Killed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Dallas, Tex., July 27.—No material change is reported in the Texas flood situation today, though heavy rains fell at intervals in isolated places over the flooded district, including Dallas.

The Trinity is out of its banks here and rising. Warnings were given the people in the lowlands, and no loss of life is expected.

Reports to-night from Waco state that the Brazos is falling at that point and there is no immediate danger of serious damage. The reports of disasters at Navasota, Calvert and Houston are not well founded. There is high water, and the cotton crop is damaged, but no loss to general property or human life. Officials at the Texas and Pacific headquarters in Dallas report an improvement in the condition on the west part of their road.

Heavy rains fell in the Colorado, Pecos and Brazos valleys and along the T. and P. line to-day, mostly hard showers. The tracks are still covered for a distance of three miles to the west and two miles to the east of Big Springs. Assistant General Manager Eversman stated to-night that he expects trains from the east to reach Big Springs by Tuesday. All the passengers for the East were gotten out of Big Springs to-night on a train that was run within two miles of the town, to which point they had to be transferred overland.

KANSANS REJOICE
OVER HEAVY RAINS.

Corn Crop Is Saved—Estimated State Yield Will Be About 250,000,000 Bushels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Topeka, Kas., July 27.—Kansas has been visited by heavy rains during the last forty-eight hours and to-night a downpour is reported throughout the entire corn belt. Grainmen and others who have watched conditions in this state to-night that he expects for a bumper corn crop were never equaled at this season.

The early corn is saved and one or two more good crops will insure a full crop from the late planted. The season, though it has been two weeks while wheat is growing in progress, has been fine for corn. It is estimated that Kansas will harvest more than 250,000,000 bushels. Some say the total yield will be more than 250,000,000 bushels.

The corn crops have been the chief reliance of the farmers of Kansas in the past. Because the money made on the farms has been by feeding the stock, the farmers have been a great boon in freights. All crops have been good and the people of Kansas are rejoicing over the prospects.

KING EDWARD MAY
EXHIBIT HIS HERDS

Special Commissioner Harris Goes to London to Negotiate for World's Fair Features.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, July 27.—Senator Harris of Kansas was in Washington to-day on his way to Europe, where he hopes to obtain for the St. Louis Exposition the greatest exhibit of live stock ever seen in one collection.

The special object of his mission is to enter into negotiation, through the American Ambassador at London, with the object of bringing to America for exhibition at St. Louis, the famous herds of cattle of the late Queen Victoria, now owned by King Edward VII.

These herds have been exhibited in England many times at live-stock shows, and Senator Harris thinks there is a good chance of bringing them to America. He goes to Europe as a special commissioner of the Exposition to make the arrangements if possible.

He will also visit the Continent to obtain exhibits from those countries which maintain national breeding establishments.

In speaking of his mission to-day Senator Harris said:

"King Edward's herds will be a great feature. He has one of the most complete herds of short-horns in Europe at Sandringham, and Queen Victoria's herd at Windsor was also celebrated. Both have exhibited at the royal agricultural shows. I believe they can be obtained for the St. Louis Exposition. King Edward is an enthusiastic stock raiser. He got his love for pure-blooded animals from his father, who for years maintained a stock farm and developed some of the finest strains of cattle in Europe."

MAYOR IS WANTED
FOR "SCORCHING"

Chicago Police Captain Offers Twenty-Five Dollars for Carter Harrison's Arrest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Captain Dennis, the Glencoe "White Devil" chaser, has offered his policemen \$25 for the arrest of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who, he says, is the most reckless chauffeur that ever scorched the Sheridan road.

It is charged that the day before the Mayor left for his summer home at Huron Mountain, Mich., he burned the surface of the Sheridan road to a crisp in an automobile dash through Glencoe at the rate of forty miles an hour. Citizens saw the flying phantom as it whizzed by like a streak of lightning. They knew by instinct that the fleeing figure was an automobile and that probably there was a man in it, but not until the machine was brought to a stop in front of the home of Heston Owens, the Mayor's brother-in-law, was the driver recognized as the Chicago executive.

SALOON SMASHER OF KANSAS
GOES SLUMMING IN ST. LOUIS.

Carrie Nation, With Party of Escorts, Visits Saloons and District Between Nineteenth Street and Jefferson Avenue on Chestnut—Delivers a Temperance Lecture at the Morgan Club—Recites Temperance Rhyme in Front of Bar.

CROWD OF HUNDREDS FOLLOW "THE LADY OF THE HATCHET."



—By a Republic Photographer.

MRS. NATION HOLDS GLASS OF BEER. She appeared as if about to drink, and the crowd was wildly excited at the grocer's picnic. In reality, she was demanding the removal of a waiter who was selling beer, and she was unconscious that she held the glass.

Mrs. Carrie Nation went "slumming" last night in St. Louis. When she had finished her trip through the red-light district she declared that if she were in authority in this city conditions would be radically changed. She said she would not have believed such a state of things existed if she had not seen and heard for herself.

Accompanied by an escort of reporters and two friends, she left the Lindell Hotel at 9:30 o'clock, intending to pass the two hours before the train's departure in visiting places at random along the route to Union Station. She refused to eat dinner in the hotel, because some guests drank beer at the table, and was advised to go to Nagle's restaurant on Seventh street. She didn't stay very long.

Crossing the street she went into the motograph parlor in the Columbia Theater foyer. Dropping a penny in the slot, she watched the antics of a dancing girl. The changing expressions of her face were a study as she observed the pictures. Turning about she addressed the crowd on the evils of these exhibitions.

Then she went to the hotel and prepared for the "slumming" trip. As she passed Hotel Dureau a loud shout of "Good morning, Carrie!" and she smiled good-naturedly and waved to him.

In a saloon on the northwest corner of Sixth and Pine streets she shook hands with the bartender and urged him to reform. She crossed to the saloon on the southeast corner and went into the back room, where a crowd was looking at stereograph pictures.

Here she delivered an earnest speech against intemperance and pictures on the wall which attracted her attention. Some one in the room made a rush toward her, but she was restrained by members of her escort.

In the saloon run by Edward Koehn of the House of Delegates she recited a temperance rhyme, and expressed her opinion about legislators being in the liquor business. By this time the crowd following her had increased to about 500 persons. It blocked a street car track on Sixth and Market streets. Men and women asked for her autograph, and with a lead pencil she scrawled her name on slips of paper.

She was recognized everywhere. Now and then she stopped to admonish some one to stop smoking cigarettes, or dashed into a saloon and raised against intemperance. Delegate Cronin was not in his saloon when she arrived there, and she hastened away, bent on inspecting the red-light district.

At Nineteenth street the party got off the car and proceeded up Chestnut street, as far as Jefferson avenue. She stopped in several houses on the way and the women received her cordially, listening to her pleadings with attention. Her most energetic speech was made in the Morgan Club.

In the garden people were seated at the tables. She hurried in ahead of her escort and began a fiery speech to the persons who were drinking. One woman angered her with remarks and she lingered longer than in other places and spoke more vehemently.

Over Jefferson avenue and east on Market street to Union Station a crowd of several hundred people hurried after her, shouting her name and clamoring for a speech. The crowd went along through the Terminal saloon, where she addressed the bartenders and patrons, and followed her through the city.

In the station were thousands of excursionists. But she made her way through the crowd without difficulty, and obliged the agents to sell her tickets at once. She boarded her train at 11 o'clock. After getting inside the gates she said a few parting words to the crowd on the outside of the station.

Mrs. Nation went to Aurora, Ill., via Joliet. Her manager, James E. Furlong, who had been at Rockford, Ill., the night of the waiter during to attempt the sale of "Devil's Brew" in her presence.

WRITE A POEM ON THE SKINKER ROAD.

Yesterday's mails brought fresh dozens of Skinker road poems. Poets of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky and as far away as Colorado on the one hand and New York on the other are having their fling. Some of the results are very good—a few show signs of the divine fire. Many others are not so good.

The prize is \$50—\$25 of which is offered by The St. Louis Republic and \$25 by Mr. Thomas K. Skinker. The subject is the Skinker road, already famous, but sure to become much more so through this contest. The poem ought to be short, after the manner of most poems that are really good. September 1, at noon, the contest closes. Then three judges, selected with regard to their knowledge of poetry and the making of it, will select the prize winner.

BOTH SIDES WILL
APPLY FOR WARRANTS

Prosecutions by Railway Company and Passengers to Follow a Fight on St. Charles Car.

FOUR PERSONS WERE INJURED.

Refusal of Conductor to Allow Violation of Rules Assigned as Cause of the Trouble.

Prosecutions on both sides will follow as a result of the fight which occurred at midnight Saturday on an internet car of the St. Louis, St. Charles and Western Railway Company, in which four persons were injured.

Charles Goodfellow, superintendent of the railway company, stated yesterday that he would ask that warrants be issued to-day against George C. Fox, George H. Fox and Robert McConnell. He further asserted that he would endeavor to get the names of others implicated in the affair, and would ask for warrants against them.

George C. Fox, president of the Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company, living at No. 352 South Grand avenue, declared that he would consult his attorney to-day in regard to the matter, and would proceed against the conductor.

Brewster was confined to his home at No. 610 Ridge avenue, Weston, yesterday suffering from two deep scalp wounds, inflicted, he says, with a beer bottle.

George C. Fox's injuries consist of a slight scalp wound, which he declares is "feeling all right," and a bruise on the forehead, which he says is "feeling all right."

The refusal of Conductor Brewster to allow passengers to violate a rule of the company which forbids the drinking of intoxicants on cars precipitated the trouble. George C. Fox, president of the Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company, living at No. 352 South Grand avenue, declared that he would consult his attorney to-day in regard to the matter, and would proceed against the conductor.

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PRESIDENT MAKING FAMOUS SPEECH.



Mr. Roosevelt delivering his defense of the army at Sea Girt.

WILD DISORDER IN PARIS;
POLICE QUELL RIOTOUS CROWDS

Clerical and Anti-Clerical Forces Were About Equally Divided—Many Fights Occurred, but No One Was Seriously Hurt—Inflamed Populace Charged Guard, Only to Be Beaten Back With Great Fury.

PRESIDENT LOUBET FLEES TO ESCAPE ANNOYANCE OF THE RIOT

Paris, July 27.—The demonstration made to-day in connection with the decree of Premier Combes ordering the closing of the congregational schools, proved to be quite as much of a manifestation in support of the Government as of opposition to its anti-clerical measures.

The crowd which gathered in the Place de la Concorde numbered 15,000 persons, while as many thronged the Champs Elysees. The Clerical and anti-Clerical forces about equally divided the gathering.

The former were distinguishable by the red, white and blue paper flowers which they wore, while the latter sported red eagles.

MANY FIGHTS OCCURRED; POLICE CHARGED CROWDS. Though many fights occurred, they never became general, nor was any person seriously injured.

An imposing force of police and mounted municipal guards had much trouble in keeping the manifestations constantly moving, and at times they were forced to charge to prevent the crowd becoming too dense.

On the whole, the crowds were good-natured, and mainly confined themselves to shouting "Liberty, liberty." "Long live the Republic," and "We want the sisters," to which the anti-clerical replied: "VIVE LE REPUBLIC!"

"DOWN WITH THE PRIESTS!" "Vive la Republique," and "Down with the priests."

A striking feature of the manifestations was a large number of women, many of them well dressed, who actively participated. Nor were there all clerical in their sympathies, for the Anti-Clerical women were also out in strong force, and they occasionally made things lively for their clerical sisters whom the police had some difficulty in protecting.

SOCIALIST WOMEN TRIED TO MOB THREE LADIES. In one instance a detachment of mounted guards had to react three well-dressed ladies from the hands of a group of Socialist women, who were bent on mobbing them. The Clericals made several attempts to reach the Place Beauvau, in which the Elysee and the ministry are situated, but were prevented from doing so by strong cordons of police and municipal guards, which were held at all the approaches in order to prevent demonstrations in front of these buildings.

The demonstrations culminated when a group of thirty ladies, some in carriages and some on foot, headed by Mrs. Reine, De Mun, Cibel and De Pommeroy, attempted to reach the Ministry of the Interior in order to present to Premier Combes a petition on behalf of the sisters. The police, however, refused to allow them to pass.

BEAT CROWD BACK WITH BUTTS OF GUNS. Subsequently, the Clericals made an angry rush on the cordons, guarding the Avenue Gabrielle, and the soldiers had to use the butts of their guns to keep back the crowd. Another violent incident occurred on the Champs Elysees, where the crowd began throwing the small iron chairs bordering the sidewalks among the feet of the horses of the mounted guards. One horse fell, injuring his rider. A number of prominent Nationalists, including Depuys, Millereux and Auffray, and several municipal Councilors were conspicuous in the crowd, and were much ovated by their followers and hoisted by the anticlericals.

By 7 o'clock this evening the crowd began to thin out, and an hour later the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees had resumed their customary appearance.

A slight shower hastened the dispersal of the manifestations. About 100 arrests were made.

The fact that throughout the day vehicular traffic was not interrupted shows how well the police handled the great, unruly crowd with which they had to deal.

PRESIDENT LOUBET FLEES FROM PARIS. President Loubet has fled to Rambouillet with Mme. Loubet to escape the demonstration of disapproval of French mothers who feel that his signing to decree proscribing and closing the free religious schools is an outrage. Loubet's popularity is on the decline. This one act has done more to destroy the good feeling which has existed between the people and the Government than four years of arduous work on the part of the President has done in upbuilding it.

The President left secretly for the watering place, fearful of the wrath of delegations that were to call and lodge protests. Although President Loubet has been hitherto looked upon as a man of great moral courage, even his friends say this is the first time in the history of the Republic that a President has fled from the consequences of his own acts.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mme. Loubet, who left Paris in tears and is known to be at heart in sympathy with the women who demand that the sisters should be retained to teach French little ones. It is the general belief that this is the greatest blow that has been struck at the Republic since its establishment.

More far-reaching than Boulangerism, more demoralizing than Dreyfusism is this revolt of the women of France. Woman declares that she is backed in her own household and will not stand it.

Singularly threats by the aristocratic Countess de Mun are renewed and were repeated throughout Paris, preaching evil. The most curious development of the situation is in Rue St. Maur, where the sisters are held prisoners by their defenders, notwithstanding the protests of the superior mother general and the cure.

The peaceful home of the sisters is surrounded by barricades, as was Fort Chabrol in the days of the Dreyfus excitement. Fifty men, under the leadership of Lieutenant James Guerin, hold the fort, proudly declaring that their protest is not for politics, but for liberty.

WOMAN JUMPS FROM
THIRD-STORY WINDOW

Miss Claudia Libbey, in a Fit of Insanity, Attempts Suicide.

ONCE TAUGHT IN CITY SCHOOLS.

Gets Out of Bed in Absence of Nurse and Throws Herself to Street, Forty Feet Below.

In a fit of insanity Miss Claudia Libbey, 28 years old, of No. 222 Locust street, formerly a kindergarten teacher in St. Louis schools, threw herself from a third-story window early yesterday morning and was picked up unconscious by her father, George Libbey. At the City Hospital Doctor Nietert stated that her condition was serious. No bones were broken, but she was suffering from internal injuries, and is not expected to recover.

Five years ago the young woman's mother died of consumption. In her sickness her daughter was almost constantly at her bedside, and it is thought that the nervous strain attendant upon nursing her mother unsettled the daughter's mind. Soon after her mother's death she began to exhibit signs of insanity, which occurred periodically. Saturday her father noticed that she was acting strangely, and hired a trained nurse to stay with her until she became more rational.

In the absence of the nurse, who left the room for a short time on some errand, the girl rose from her bed and, dressed only in her night clothes, rushed toward the front window and leaped head first from the sill to the pavement, a distance of forty feet. Mr. Libbey heard the nurse scream, and running to the street found his daughter lying near the front steps unconscious. He summoned a physician and ran for a policeman.

Miss Libbey was taken to the City Hospital, where an examination was made. Late last night she had not regained consciousness.

She had graduated from the normal course about eight years ago, and for two years taught in St. Louis kindergartens. Her mother then became sick, and for nearly a year she was obliged to take care of her.

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